

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.All business or news letter and telegraphic
despatches must be addressed NEW YORK
HERALD.Rejected communications will not be re-
turned.
Letters and packages should be properly
sealed.

Volume XXXIV.....No. 251

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THEATRE COMIQUE, 5th Broadway.—BLOW FOR
BLOW. Matinee at 2.THE TAMMANY, Fourteenth street.—THE QUEEN OF
HEARTS.—THE OLD WOMAN THAT LIVED IN A SHOE.WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE, Thirtieth street and
Broadway.—AUGUSTUS AND STRENGTH PERFORMANCE.FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Fifth avenue and Twenty-
fourth street.—DREAM.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—FORMOSA; OR, THE
RAILROAD TO RUIN.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—THE SCOTTISH CHIEF—
IN AND OUT OF PLACE.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and
52d street.—THE SEA OF ICE.WAVERLEY THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—A GRAND
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. Matinee at 2.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE DRAMA OF
UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Matinee at 2.ROOTH'S THEATRE, 23d st., between 6th and 6th ave.—
RIP VAN WINKLE. Matinee at 2.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
SOLON SHINGLE—LIVE LIDIAN.CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 56th and
58th st.—POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 20 Broadway.—COMTE
VIOLETTA, NEGRO MINSTREL, &c. Matinee at 2.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 92 Broadway.—ETRIOP-
HAN MINSTREL, NEGRO ACTS, &c.HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOLEY'S
MINSTREL—THE LADY KILLERS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.LADIES' NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 63
BROADWAY.—FEMALES ONLY IN ATTENDANCE.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Wednesday, September 8, 1869.

THE HERALD IN BROOKLYN.

Notice to Carriers and Newsdealers.

BROOKLYN CARRIERS AND NEWSDEALERS will in
future receive their papers at the BRANCH OFFICE
OF THE NEW YORK HERALD, No. 145 Fulton street,
Brooklyn.ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS and all
letters for the NEW YORK HERALD will be
received as above.

THE NEWS.

Europe.

Our cable telegrams are dated September 7.
Prince Gortschakoff has arrived in Paris. An
official bulletin declares Napoleon convalescent and
"at work." The Paris reports of the actual condi-
tion of his Majesty's health, however, are contra-
dictory. The Emperor will return to Paris to-day.
The French Senate closed its parliamentary session.
The English journals expect that Prince Napoleon
will be called to the head of a liberal ministry in
France, for the reason that the Emperor can scarcely
"dispense with or overlook him" longer.
The Russian liberals will agitate for ministerial re-
sponsibility. The last of the Carlist bands on
Spanish soil surrendered to the national troops.
Switzerland supports the Commercial Council men
in opposition to the Bavarian sentiment of Prince
Hohenlohe. Military recruitments for the Viceroy
of Egypt are forbidden in Switzerland.

By steamship from Europe we have a special cor-
respondence and mail report in detail of our cable
telegrams to the 25th of August.

The English reports of the international boat race
between the Oxford and Harvard crews, with the
expression of British feeling on the result of the
contest, which we present to-day will be read with
interest, notwithstanding our ample cable details of
the event when in actual progress.

Egypt.

The cotton crop is reported excellent both in qual-
ity and quantity.

Cochin China.

Advices from Saigon report that the children of
French and Americans born on the soil will here-
after constitute the municipal council, native An-
namites and Chinese being ineligible.

The Coal Mine Horror.

The shaft at the Plymouth Mine was cleared yes-
terday and several descents were made, a long list
of miners having volunteered. About thirty feet
inside the gangway the black damp compelled them
to retreat. Several inner doors have been opened,
but the main doorway has not been reached. Two
volunteers who went down were brought back in
fifteen minutes almost overcome with the effect of
the gas, but they recovered in the open air.

The crowd about the entrance to the mine was im-
mense and was largely composed of the families of
the victims. All work in the neighboring mines is
suspended.

Miscellaneous.

Secretary Rawlins' body was laid in state in the
War Department yesterday, where it will remain
until Thursday, when the funeral takes place. At a
meeting of prominent citizens at the Sub-Treasury
in this city yesterday \$15,000 as a fund for the re-
lief of the Secretary's family was subscribed.
President Grant telegraphing that he would give
\$1,000.

The recent municipal election in San Francisco
was very close, and intense excitement prevails in
regard to the result. The official majority of the
first ward was McCoppin, democrat, a majority of
eighteen votes for Mayor. The Independent threat
that McCoppin shall not be permitted to assume the
office.

Professor Davidson's scientific party returned to
San Francisco from Alaska on Monday. The party
penetrated into a region of country never before
visited by white men.

The partition walls of a new brick building in Bal-
timore fell yesterday morning, completely wrecking
the building and burying four of the workmen in
the ruins. Three of the men were rescued alive, but
severely injured. The fourth, a colored hod carrier,
was crushed to death.

The loss by the fire at Richmond on Monday night
was \$120,000, on which there was an insurance of
\$50,000, one-third of which is in Northern com-
panies.

The New England Fair opened at Portland, Me.,
yesterday. Among the distinguished visitors present
was Sir John Young, Governor General of the Cana-
dian Dominion.

The State Department has been informed by J.
Ross Browne that no concessions for telegraphic en-
terprises have been granted by the Chinese empire
and, probably, none are contemplated.

Colonel Broadhead, State Liquor Agent for Massa-
chusetts, was yesterday arrested in Boston on com-
plaints of Collector Lyman for selling liquor to
town agents without revenue stamps. Colonel
Broadhead claims that the liquor was in original
packages and, therefore, no stamps were required.

Prince Arthur arrived in St. John, N. B., yester-
day, and attended a grand ball at the Victoria
Skating rink.

The election for directors of the Susquehanna
Railroad took place at Albany yesterday. Both the
Ramsay and the Pisk interests elected full boards of
their own, notwithstanding two injunctions were
served upon the Ramsay inspectors of election. The
Pisk directors chose Walter S. Church President and

formally demanded the road of the Governor, who,
however, directed litigation to be brought to see
which was the rightfully elected board, and held "the
road in the meantime."
The John Fuller commenced pumping water yes-
terday into the Fairmount Water Works at Philadel-
phia at the rate of 8,000 gallons a minute, and the
blockade of the Schuylkill has been raised.

The City.
The work of removing the obstructions at Heat
Gate is progressing rapidly. Way's reef will, prob-
ably, be rendered harmless by December, although it
can be operated upon only during a few hours of the
day.

The elevated railway between the Battery and
Courtland street is in running order. The distance
of over half a mile was made yesterday in one min-
ute and a quarter.

The various boat clubs of the city and vicinity held
a meeting yesterday on Monday or Tuesday at Bel-
mont's. The crew are expected on Saturday in the
city of Antwerp.

General Canby has ordered an election in Alexan-
dria county to fill a vacancy in the Virginia House
of Delegates.

Sheridan Shook, ex-collector, and J. P. Abra-
hams, deputy collector of internal revenue, were
arrested yesterday on a charge of extorting money
from private citizens and misappropriating the
funds collected as revenue. They were released on
\$5,000 bail each by Commissioner Shields.

Three war widows who have been drawing their
pensions after having married again were arrested
yesterday and held in \$500 bail each.

Mrs. Margaret Smith died under suspicious cir-
cumstances at her room in 343 East Twenty-seventh
street on Monday night and her husband has been
arrested.

The Humboldt committee of arrangements met
again yesterday, when it was announced that the
statue would be erected near the Scholar's Gate.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Free College
yesterday Mr. Sands offered a resolution that the
chair of professor of Latin and Greek, now vacant,
be not filled. After a very erudite and humorous
discussion the resolution was lost, Mr. Sands alone
voting for it.

The stock market yesterday was excited under a
fall in large decline. Gold sold down to 136 1/2,
closing finally at 136 1/4.

Prominent Arrivals in the City.

General D. C. Brannan, of Indiana; Colonel George
E. Church, of Rhode Island; Judge T. C. Jewett, of
Ohio, and Mayor L. M. Brush, of Pittsburg, are at
the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Senator Morton, of Indiana, and Professor Sill-
man, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.
Mr. Rose, Minister of Finance, Canada; Louis
Shaus, Belgian consul, and Emile Moulson, Chan-
celler of the Belgian Consulate, are at the Brevoort
House.

Captain Henry Dexter, of Philadelphia; Judge G.
M. Newton and Colonel A. W. Merriman, of New
Orleans; Judge H. Winslow, of Cincinnati, and Lieut-
enant M. Dolan, of the United States Army, are at
the Metropolitan Hotel.

Judge George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky; Captain
Kalkinsky, of the Russian Army; L. L. Crouse, of
Washington; A. Van Vechten, of Albany, and Gen-
eral H. W. Bridges, of Connecticut, are at the Hoff-
man House.

Prominent Departures.

Major Hendley, for Montreal; Judge Sweetser, for
Indiana; Colonel Gleason, for Washington, and
Montgomery Blair, for Boston.

The Death of Secretary Rawlins—The Cab-
inet Question.

The death of General Rawlins, late Secretary
of War, leaves an important vacancy in the
Cabinet. A war democrat of the Douglas school
in his political antecedents, General Rawlins,
unlike General Logan, had not drifted into the
extremes of radicalism. On the contrary, he
was no doubt the best representative in the
Cabinet of the liberal ideas and conciliatory
policy of General Grant. From the day when
the Galena tanner took the young Galena
lawyer into his service in the army as his chief
of staff the close confidential relations estab-
lished between these two men were strength-
ened to the end of their patriotic copartnership.
No man connected with the administration,
we dare say, not excepting even General
Sherman, possessed so intimately the confi-
dence or knew so well the peculiar mind or
the opinions and purposes of General Grant
as his devoted friend and sagacious adviser,
Rawlins. The loss of this confidential adviser
and thoroughly devoted friend is, therefore, a
serious loss to the President, and in casting
about to fill the vacancy some time may be re-
quired to reach a satisfactory selection.

The Cabinet disclosures which have followed the
late Virginia and Tennessee elections are
very interesting. We have learned through them,
for instance, that Secretary of the Treas-
ury Boutwell and Postmaster General
Creswell were active and earnest collaborators
in said elections in behalf of the radical
party and for the defeat of the new Southern
party of liberal republicans and progressive
democrats. We know, however, that it was
under the wing of General Grant's adminis-
tration and Southern policy that this new party
swept the field in Virginia and Tennessee, and
that, inspired by these successes, the same
political elements are coming together in all the
other Southern States. We have seen, too, the
failures of the radicals of Virginia and of Ten-
nessee to induce the administration to interfere
in their behalf in upsetting these late elections,
and in the official opinion of Attorney
General Hoar on the new Virginia Legisla-
ture we have no doubt an opinion by
authority of the President. And what does
this opinion signify in a broad political
view? It signifies that General Grant's
policy in reference to these Southern
elections is to give the largest latitude
to the people concerned which the laws of
Congress will allow, and to leave to Congress
itself the responsibility of defeating the fif-
teenth amendment in rejecting the new anti-
slavery Virginia Legislature.

Thus General Grant, in his quiet way, has
shown remarkable skill in the management of
these Southern reconstruction difficulties. The
Virginia opinion of the Attorney General de-
fines the President's policy. It is not the pol-
icy of Boutwell, Creswell and the extreme rad-
icals of the republican camp, but the policy of
Grant, Rawlins, Hoar and that section of the
Cabinet. Strangely enough Massachusetts is
divided and neutralized in the Cabinet on this
question, while Maryland, a Southern State, in
Creswell, stands in bold relief in opposition
to the President's policy of Southern concilia-
tion.

A divided Cabinet is not a good thing. A
Cabinet with one, two or three members in ac-
tive opposition on any question to the Presi-
dent's policy, with the rest of the members
suspectively quiet or passively indifferent, is
not a good thing. General Grant has a
Cabinet of this sort, and the occasion
suggests a fine opportunity for the
needful work of reconstruction. It is probable,
however, considering the amiable disposition
of General Grant, that he will overlook the
late mischievous intermeddling of Boutwell
and Creswell in Southern party politics, and,

in view of the dubious condition of the new
Tenure of Office law, will content himself, in
the absence of Congress, with the appoint-
ment of a new Secretary of War. But even
in this appointment he will do well to avoid
the choice of a radical, whose only idea of
Southern reconstruction lies in the pains and
penalties of treason and rebellion. His true
policy is a Secretary of War who will provide
for the same "freedom of election" in the elec-
tions still to come off in Mississippi and Texas
which prevailed in Virginia under the auspices
of Secretary Rawlins.

Gold Gambling.

To the outside world, acquainted with the
mysteries of gold gambling in Wall street or
Broad street, the rise in the price of gold with-
in three weeks from 131 1/2 to 137 1/2 must be very
puzzling. They naturally look for some cause,
some extraordinary drain of gold from the
country, some heavy balance of trade against
us, and are astonished to find none. Indeed,
at the very time when the premium on gold
might be expected to fall considerably, in con-
sequence of the small balance of trade against
the country and the abundant crops now com-
ing in, it has gone up over six per cent. It
was supposed a few weeks ago that the pre-
mium would be down by this time to twenty-
five, and there is no commercial, financial, nor
any other good reason why it should not have
fallen to that or lower. The crops generally
are abundant, as was said, and from the cotton
crop alone there will be realized a surplus of
two hundred millions or more of gold. This
product for the present year alone is worth
nearly four years' yield of the gold mines.
Then our mines produce steadily and yearly
a large amount of the precious metals. The
winter season is the time when we get out
of debt to foreign countries for importations,
and we are now approaching that happy
condition. If the premium goes up in summer,
when we are getting in debt, there might be
some reason for it, but certainly there is none
at the present time. On the contrary, it
ought to go down to a low figure. The rise
and fall of gold has nothing to do with the
condition of the country. All the fluctuations
are the result of gambling by a few individual
capitalists or stockjobbing firms. Yet the
whole amount of gold held by these, and
through which they influence the market, is
not more than a few millions. A small margin
is all that is used for sales of millions upon
millions. Such bogus transactions would not
be tolerated in any other business. All are
done on paper or by credit, with or without
the smallest sort of margin in gold, between a
few individuals. Is it not absurd that such
operations should regulate the market value of
gold, and, as a consequence, of other things
as well?

But the question arises here, how are these
bulls and bears in gold to be killed off? How
is their gambling to be stopped? It is diffi-
cult to reach the evil, if not impossible, by
prospective legislation or by taxing their
operations. Perhaps the government may
have to find a remedy in some other way.
The question may arise as to the necessity of
demonetizing the precious metals and of
making a uniform paper money currency.
There is no doubt that our present mixed cur-
rency and the demand of the government
for gold duties on importations are the indirect
cause of gold gambling. If gold were not
in demand for the payment of duties, and we
were to have a uniform legal tender currency
used as money for all purposes, the gold
operations of Wall street would cease. It
will be difficult to reach specie payments, how-
ever much gold there may be in the country,
so long as these gamblers have control of the
market, and, therefore, it may become a ques-
tion whether the government should not, for a
time at least, demonetize gold and make a
uniform legal tender currency as the only
money of the country.

The Mine Disaster.

Another heartrending disaster in a coal
mine! It has become an old story. It is use-
less to repine over the misery, the individual
suffering and the general horror of these
events, for human sympathy is not moved in
that way to the necessary point of taking mea-
sures to prevent these distressing occurrences.
Some other course must be chosen, and the
only practical one is to consider what is a most
feasible general step against such disasters.
In the case now under observation we see
that the calamity is directly due to an absolute
negligence in regard to the safety of the men
in the mine—negligence on many points, too.
There was but one way for entrance or egress,
and ventilation was had by that same way,
and the mouth of this one opening was em-
bedded in combustible material—old build-
ings—"all of wood and dry as tinder." In
such a state of the mine, any accident,
however trivial it might otherwise have been,
must destroy all the miners. It only awaited
the flight through the air of a spark from
any source to touch that old tinder, and all the
men were gone. Not only must escape be rendered impossible
by the obstruction of the shaft, but even the
means of respiration must be instantly taken
away. There is a plain duty before the people
of Pennsylvania; it is for them to say, through
their Legislature, whether they will permit
capitalists to work mines in this reckless dis-
regard of the lives of those they employ. It
is at least a subject for legislative inquiry
whether the construction of combustible
edifices over shafts must not be absolutely for-
bidden, and whether mines may be per-
mitted to operate with only one opening for
escape and ventilation. Your ground mole is
a model miner, and your gopher is another,
and neither of these leaves himself in his sub-
terranean life to the chances of a single avenue
of escape. Shall man act with less sagacity?

ROGUERY.—It is astonishing how many peo-
ple would like to be dishonest if they only
knew how; and it is a reflection for the philo-
sophic that the number of our villains is small
to what it would be but for ignorance. Here
are two thousand persons, as shown by the
Gumbridge seizure, honest enough as the
world goes, but who, notwithstanding, would
like to be the holders and passers of counter-
feit money. They are eager to buy the pho-
tographs of greenbacks, under the impression
that they are counterfeits—and Gumbridge
trades on their credulity.

HOFFMAN'S MIXTURE.—The Governor has
made some odd associations in the nomination
of New Yorkers for the Southern Commercial
Convention, and it cannot be claimed that our
various ideas and systems are not represented.
Bryant and Greeley go side by side, and Tweed
and Low bear them astonishing company.

The Union Ferry Company and the Brook-
lyn City Hospital.

The people of Brooklyn—that is to say, a
population of four hundred thousand—who
have been for years past the victims and the
slaves of that gigantic swindling monopoly
known as the Union Ferry Company, appear
to have waked up to the fact that there ought
to be some limit put to the despotism which
has been doing its best to ruin all the interests
of that city and to retard its prosperity for
their own selfish purpose. It seems that the
law courts are to be appealed to by a certain
number of citizens in order to decide whether
the ferry company, according to its charter,
is not indebted to the City Hospital in the sum
of three millions of dollars or thereabouts,
which have been, by an ingenious subterfuge,
withheld from that institution. The charter of
the Union Ferry Company provides that all its
earnings over and above its expenses and a
dividend of ten per cent per annum to the
stockholders shall be paid to the City Hospi-
tal for the support of the sick poor. To those
who know how the ferries have been man-
aged it may be unnecessary to state that this
provision has never been complied with. It has been evaded
by the ingenuity of the directors in adding
to their capital by the purchase of additional
water fronts, the erection of costly buildings,
and by the issue of extra stock—a watering
process—which has perhaps paid better than the
earnings of the ferries themselves, although
those are known to be enormous.

Thus, while the City Hospital has been skill-
fully cheated of its proper dues by the Ferry
Company, poor patients, who ought to be re-
ceived there gratis, or nearly so, are com-
pelled either to pay a weekly stipend, which
they cannot afford, or to go to some of the county
institutions and become a burden upon the
taxpayers. At the same time it has been a
marvel why the trustees of the Hospital, hav-
ing the law on their side, and having an obvi-
ous right to this accumulated sum of three
millions, did not attempt to assert their
rights and compel the Ferry Company to
comply with the provisions of the charter.
The mystery may perhaps be explained by the
fact that out of the twenty trustees of the City
Hospital six are connected with the Ferry
Company—one as superintendent and the others
as directors. Of the Hospital trustees be-
longing to the Ferry Company are Cyrus
P. Smith, superintendent, and Henry E.
Pierpont, A. A. Low, Charles E. Bill, H.
B. Claflin and S. B. Chittenden, directors.
The other trustees who have no direct con-
nection with the Ferry Company are William
H. Allen, A. W. Benson, A. V. Blake, Peter
C. Connell, J. H. Frothingham, John Green-
wood, John Halsey, Thomas Messenger, J.
L. Pope, H. G. Nichols, W. M. Richards, W.
S. Tisdale, D. W. Wetmore and A. M. White.

Why these gentlemen should have permitted
the claims of the noble institution they re-
present to remain in abeyance all these years and
leave it to a "Citizens' Reform Association"
of a few weeks' growth to take legal steps for
their recovery is a question they can probably
best answer for themselves, and they should be
called upon to answer it. It is pretty evident
that the city of Brooklyn has been cheated in
this matter of contract between the Legislature
and the Union Ferry Company in an immense
amount, while the company has been growing
rich, while it has been incommensurate and
oppressing the residents of Brooklyn in every
way and thus retarding the advance of property.
Fortified by that provision of the charter
which declares that the purchasers of the ferry
franchises must purchase also the entire prop-
erty in docks and boats and houses and priv-
ileges owned by the present company, that cor-
poration keeps the monopoly in its own hands.
There is hardly an interest in Brooklyn that
the Union Ferry does not control. It has a
finger in everything—the Hospital manage-
ment, the Board of Education, the Corpora-
tion and the Bridge Company. As to the
latter, the ferry interest may be considered as
having killed the bridge project outright. The
Ferry Company indeed, virtually, though in-
directly, governs all Brooklyn, and most unfor-
tunately does it govern that city against the
interests of its inhabitants and property own-
ers. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the
legal proceedings contemplated will compel
that grasping corporation to disgorge some of
its gains and to surrender some portion of its
assumption to control and damage a large and
growing city like Brooklyn.

The Sultan and the Viceroy.

The special correspondence from Constanti-
nople, under date of August 16, published in
our columns yesterday, presented a compre-
hensive and exhaustive exhibit of the Turco-
Egyptian difficulty in its chief points of
aspect—imperial and dynastic, territorial
and tributary. The communication is conse-
quently of exceeding value just now for the
better elucidation of a subject which may, per-
haps must, eventually complicate some of the
leading Powers of Europe in its solution,
peacefully or by another war in the East, soon
after the complete opening of the Suez Canal.
The family of the Sultan, as well as the family
of the Viceroy, have claims and counter claims
with many varied and distracting interests in
the case, for which reason it would not be sur-
prising if it were not settled finally without
direct foreign interference. In this view alone
the actual condition of the health of Napoleon
becomes of importance, and the result of his
present illness of serious interest; for his
death at such a moment would be not only a
loss to France, but perhaps a cause for the
disturbing and overthrowing of the peace of
Europe. Prince Gortschakoff's visit to Paris
and the timely conversation of the Emperor
may tend to elucidate the subject immedi-
ately.

GREILEY positively declines the Chinese
mission; nay, he rejects it indignantly in
advance. He don't want it and wouldn't
have it on any terms. He has gone into the
Southern land and railroad and Southern immi-
gration business, and in view of the money
that is in this adventure he would doubtless
refuse, even now, the mission to England.

A MAN TRAP.—The Post Office barricade
on Park row, with the cars that run beside
it, form a very ingenious trap for the unwary.
This fence leaves about two feet of sidewalk,
and on this space pedestrians venture, not re-
flecting that the coming car runs so near to the
curb that its platform protrudes to within a few
inches of the boards. There should be some
provision to prevent accidents at that point.

More of the Belmont-Tweed Imbroglio.

Fresh batteries are being brought into play
almost every day by the political cannoneers
who have selected August Belmont, the chair-
man of the Democratic National Committee, for
their fire. The ball opened by the Tweed Cen-
tral Committee of the Seventh ward is rolling
along, and resolutions are nightly adopted by
the democratic organizations calling upon Bel-
mont to resign. Even a German organization
or two seem to be inoculated with the same
spirit and turn against their own country-
man in the fight, and to go in for his great op-
ponent, Tweed. The Democratic Union party,
however, under Ely, oppose the Tweed move-
ment, and in some pungent resolutions de-
clare him incompetent for the position on the
National Committee to which he aspires.

But what of all this? Belmont is immov-
able in his position, and it will be only by his
own good pleasure and by resigning not only the
chairmanship, but his place as representative
of the State of New York in the National Com-
mittee, that a vacancy can be left and an op-
portunity afforded the friends of Tweed to
substitute their favorite in his place. So long,
therefore, as Belmont declines to take this
double step the Tweedites are passing resolu-
tions to no purpose. If the contagion of dis-
satisfaction, however, spreads, and the desire
to get Mr. Tweed at the head of the National
Committee extends to the democracy of the
other States, such a pressure may thus be
brought to bear upon Mr. Belmont that he may
be compelled to withdraw altogether from a
committee with which he cannot act in har-
mony or union. But outside of this city
there is little or no agitation of the subject, so
that the probabilities all point to the failure
of Tweed in this movement of his to super-
sede Belmont on the national party com-
mittee. We think, too, that Mr. Tweed has
already as many irons in the fire as he can
properly manage, and would advise him that it
is an idea among the democracy that two or
three offices for any one man are enough.

Dr. Hayes' Arctic Expedition.

The interesting letter which we published
yesterday recounting the progress of Dr.
Hayes' Arctic expedition was dated at Ivigtut,
South Greenland, July 27, 1869. On the 3d of
July Dr. Hayes and his associates sailed on the
Panther from St. John's, Newfoundland, steer-
ing northward. A ball was given in honor of
the arrival of the Panther at Julianashaab, in
latitude 60.25, longitude 45.55, on the 16th of
July. The hall and the ruins of an ancient
cathedral at Kakortok, the surrounding
scenery, a visit to a remarkable glacier near
Kakortok, the mine of cryolite near Ivigtut,
the only mine of the kind at present known in
the world—and various indications of the un-
explored mineral wealth of Greenland, are de-
scribed, and we are informed that the expedition
was probably to leave on the 28th of July, and
that its route would be north to Melville Bay,
stopping by the way at Disco and Upernivik,
and returning to St. John's, via Labrador,
about the 1st of October. We do not see why
the project of Mr. Bradford, the artist, and his
friend, Dr. Hayes, to inaugurate regular sum-
mer excursions to the Arctic regions may not
become practicable and popular, with steamers
properly equipped for the purpose. But some
means must first be adopted to rid those regions
of the flies and mosquitoes which our corre-
spondent was surprised to find at Kakortok
"both intolerable and interminable—the latter
not only larger but more venomous than those
generally seen at home." Otherwise we would
as soon spend the summer at Rockaway or any-
where on the Jersey coast. We doubt not,
however, the assertion that the sublimities of
Arctic scenery are not further remote than
those of Alpine scenery and are infinitely super-
ior to them.

EXCURSION OF THE CALIFORNIA PIONEERS.

The men who developed California are about
to come to the Atlantic coast by way of the
Pacific Railroad. These gallant adventurers
went mostly from the Eastern States to the
Pacific coast in the early days, and they are
now coming to make a temporary visit to their
old homesteads on the Atlantic over the grand
land highway across the Continent. The idea
originated with the Sacramento Association of
California Pioneers. It is decided that the
party shall leave Sacramento on Wednesday,
the 15th of this month. The price fixed for the
trip is one hundred and fifty dollars, with the
privilege of stopping over for a day or two at such
leading cities as Chicago, Pittsburg and Phila-
delphia, or such places as the majority of the
excursionists may determine. As, according
to the terms, the whole party must start from
California together, they will necessarily ar-
rive in New York in a batch, and they will
no doubt be received here with a pleasant
share of welcome as well as interest.

HON. B. F. BUTLER on the BYRON SCAND-
DAL.—In the dearth of political occupation the
Hon. B. F. Butler has amused himself by sub-
jecting Mr. Beecher Stowe as a volunteer
witness in the Byron case to a thorough and
severe cross-examination. With the instincts
and habits of a shrewd lawyer he seizes upon
her testimony and delights in twisting it and
tearing it all to pieces. He does not fail to
expose among its vulnerable points its astound-
ing and feminine inaccuracy as to dates.
General Butler finds it easy to show that Mrs.
Stowe is no lawyer, and he proves that, so far
at least as concerns the evidence already
offered by her, she is a very unreliable witness.
But he discloses no new testimony in the case,
and we think that the publication of his adroit
and elaborate special plea is "a work of super-
erogation" after the triumphant refutation by
Count Johannes of Mrs. Stowe's shameless
attack upon Lord Byron and the honorable
Mrs. Leigh.

A JOURNALIST AND A JOB.—For awhile there
has been a great clamor in a portion of the
press in regard to "vermin in the street cars,"
and evidently there was a desire on some one's
part to make a pressure that would compel the
companies to reft their vehicles. Now it is
announced that "a journalist has invented a car
seat that is vermin proof."

At the Navesink Park this afternoon the Hiram
Woodruff Stakes for four year old colts and fillies,
three heats, in harness, was the winner of the Spirit
of the Times stakes \$1850 to go to the winner of the
\$250 each, and \$250 added, was trotted for. The
entries were George C. Hitchcock's bay filly Highland
Ash, by Andalus, to wagon; C. L. Hammond's bay
filly Miss Fairchild, by Hiram, to wagon; and
Wright's chestnut colt Fearnot, Jr., by Fearnot,
Highland Ash and Fearnot only put in an
appearance. The horses were started at 2:30, and the
winner the two others. Time—2:30 1/2, 2:42 and 2:44.

Mercantile Confidence Operations.

We have been compelled to chronicle of late
the various operations of a class of rogues
who impose on the credulity of business men.
With a good appearance, business-like man-
ner and a glib tongue, there is nothing too
daring for these fellows to attempt. In many
cases they are successful—so successful, in
fact, that their numbers have increased to a
serious extent. Yesterday we published the
case of one of these fellows who, by represent-
ing himself as the agent of an establishment
in the South, succeeded in working himself
into the confidence of a number of business
firms here and obtaining goods to a large
amount. Surely there must be some method
to guard against these dishonest fellows